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## THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

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THE YEAR OF REVOLUTIONS.

BY SPERANZA (LADY WILDE).

1.

Lift up your pale faces, ye children of sorrow,

The night passes on to a glorious tomorrow,

Hark! hear ye not the sounding glad Liberty's pean,

From the Alps to the Isles of the tideless Ocean?

And the rhythmic march of the gathering nations,

And the crashing of thrones' death their fierce exultations,

And the cry of Humanity cleaving the ether,

With hymns of the conquering saints together—

God, Liberty, Truth! How they burn heart and brain—

These words shall they burn—shall they waken in vain?

2.

No! soul answers soul, steel flashes on steel,

And land wakens land with a grand thunder-peal.

Shall we, oh! my brothers, but weep, pray, and groan,

When France reads her rights by the flames of a Throne?

Shall we fear and falter to join the grand chorus,

When Europe has trod the dark pathway before us?

Oh, courage! and we, too, will trample them down,

The minions of power, the serfs of a crown.

Oh, courage! but courage, if once to the winds,

Ye flag Freedom's banner, no tyranny binds.

3.

At the voice of the people the weak symbols fall,

And Humanity marches on with a glorious disdain.

O'er sceptre and crown, with a glorious disdain.

For the symbol must fall and humanity reign.

Forward! then, and let us be true to the van,

Other in glory round Liberty's standard!

Like France, let us France, we shall sweep from their station.

4.

All, all who oppose the stern will of a nation;

Like Prussia's brave children will stoop to no lord,

But demand our just rights at the point of the sword.

5.

We'll conquer! we'll conquer! No tears for the dying,

The portal to Heaven be the field where they're lying.

We'll conquer! we'll conquer! No tears for the slain,

God's angels will smile on their death-hour of pain.

On, on in your sacred cause, resolute, strong,

To war against treason, oppression, and wrong;

On, on with your chieftains, and Him we adore most,

Who strikes with the bravest and leads with the foremost.

6.

Who brings the proud light of a name great in story,

To guide us through danger unconquered to glory.

7.

With faith like the Hebrews' we'll stem the Red Sea—

God! smile down the Pharaohs—our trust is in Thee—

Be it blood of the tyrant or blood of the slave,

We'll cross it to Freedom, or die there we'll have.

8.

Lo! a throne for each worker, a crown for each brow,

The pain for each martyr, the bliss for each savior.

Spite the death of their millions, the year of their canon,

The assassin of Freedom shall lower their pennon:

For the will of a Nation what foes dare withstand?

Then Patriots, Heroes, strike! God for our land!

## IRISH NEWS.

ELECTION DODGE.—Lord Newry, one of the defeated candidates at the recent election of the borough, concluded he would pave his way by giving a donation to the poor, and accordingly sent his cheque to Father O'Hagan, Am. Newry. The polling day came and his lordship was defeated. He felt very sore, for in addition to the loss of his £100 in charity, the election must have at least cost him £500 more. He wanted to fight somebody. He wrote a letter to Father O'Hagan in reference to his distribution of the money, and threw out very ugly insinuations, which the proud spirit of the soga-  
rth could not at all stand. The matter crept into the newspapers, and a gentleman in this neighborhood, indignant at the miserable course pursued by his noble lordship, sent a cheque for £100 to the priest, with a request to give back the donation of Lord Newry. The priest did so, and his lordship now counts his election expenses £100 less.

The list of lawyers who have been returned to the new Parliament by various constituencies in Ireland is unusually long, at all events in excess of former Parliaments. It includes not only the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for that country (Dr. Ball and Mr. Latt), but eighteen barristers and four solicitors, exclusive of several country gentlemen who are members of the Irish Bar, who do not practice. The former are—Sir Colman O'Loughlin, Co. Clare, Hon. D. Plunkett, Dublin University; Mr. Butt, Limerick; Mr. P. Martin, Kilkenny County; Mr. Charles Meldon, County Kildare; Sir George Bowyer, County Wexford; Mr. Calan Dundalk and County Louth; Mr. Edward John Synan, County Limerick; Mr. John Dunbar, New Ross; Sir Patrick O'Brien, Kings County; Mr. Denis O'Connor, County Sligo; Mr. William John Ellison Macartney, County Tyrone; Sir John Esmond, County Waterford; and Mr. P. Smyth, County Westmeath. The solicitors are—Mr. C. Edward Lewis, London; Mr. M. McCarthy Downing, County Cork; Mr. O. J. McCarthy, County Kerry; and Mr. John George McCarthy, Malton.

LARGE bodies of constabulary left Dublin for Lurgan and other districts of the North of Ireland, for the preservation of the peace during the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

FOUR young men, named respectively Tim O'Connell, Bartholomew O'Connell, Michael O'Connell, and William Rooney, were put on their trial, at the Cork Assizes on the 10th ult., for having stolen and taken away eight rifles, the property of her majesty the Queen, from the barracks of the South Cork Militia at Dublin, on the 24th of June, 1873. The accused, with three others had been fully committed for trial at the last assizes. The jury then disagreed, and the accused were admitted to bail. The case of the Crown was supported mainly by the evidence of a man named Herlihy, who himself took part in the robbery, and has now become an approver. He deposed minutely to the details of the plot to break into the barracks. All the facts of the case appeared in the month of August last, when Sergeant Desmond and Corporal Cooney, of the South Cork Militia, were tried by court-martial for complicity in the offence. The case occupied the entire day, and resulted in the conviction of all the prisoners.

A MEETING of the Bengal Famine Relief Fund was held on the 11th ult., at the Mansion House, Dublin, under the Presidency of the Lord Mayor. A subscription of £20 from Lord O'Hagan was handed in. It was stated that the total of receipts up to the present was £1,150, and the Lord Mayor announced his intention of forwarding a second sum of £500 without delay to the London Central Relief Fund.

At the meeting of the Cork Harbor Board, on Wednesday, February 25, Mr. R. Scott, gave notice of motion for the construction of a new ballast quay on the Navigation Wall.

THOMAS CROW, Esq., jun., of Drogheda, and Matthew Kelly, Esq., of Kilkenny, have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Clare.

THERE is in the Limerick Lunatic Asylum a lunatic who has had £80 in the funds accumulating interest for eighteen years. Should this patient die, the capital and interest would be claimed by the Crown, while the institution which supported the man for fifteen years will get nothing. The attention of the Inspector General of Lunatic Asylums will be directed to this case. Probably there are others of a similar kind.

A sum of £500 has been granted to Mrs. Susana Mitchell, by the Limerick Guard Jury, for compensation for the murder of her husband, at Kilkenny. The deceased was a land bailiff, in the employment of Mr. Gubbins, and was shot dead while at work upon his farm, on the 7th of June last.

On the 7th ult., Chief Baron Palles opened the Commission for Kilkenny City. His lordship, in addressing the Grand Jury, congratulated them on the state of the city since last assizes. On the same day, Baron Downes opened the Commission for the county. The Grand Jury having been re-sworn, his lordship addressed them. He said he felt happy to be able to congratulate them on the lightness of the calendar.

THIRTY hundred men engaged in the erection of the new distillery in Bangor, have struck work in consequence of the contractors having refused to accede to a demand for an increase of wages.

In the Record Court on the 16th, Mr. Justice Morris was engaged in hearing a libel action brought by Mr. R. M. Reilly, Solicitor of Dublin, against Mr. Mitchell Henry, M. P. Damages were laid at £8,000. The alleged libel was contained in two letters, one addressed to Mr. Brady, Fishery Inspector, respecting an arbitration for the sale of the fishery running from Kylemore Lake to the sea, and which the plaintiff alleged commented on him unfairly in his professional capacity. The other letter was addressed to Mr. Geoghegan, solicitor for the defendant, and a copy of which was sent by Mr. Henry himself to the plaintiff. The defence is a denial of the publication in a defamatory sense. Mr. Sergeant Armstrong (special) stated the case for the plaintiff. Mr. Butt, Q. C., is here (special) for the defendant.

The number of cases before the judges at the recent assizes in Sligo was small, considering the disturbed times.

MR. DAVID TWOMEY, collector of dues at the Harbor Commissioners' Office, Queenstown, was recently presented with a valuable gold ring by some of the leading residents of Queenstown, in token of his generous services to the poor.

On Saturday, March 21, the first number of the "Leinster Independent and Kilkenny Times" was issued in Kilkenny.

JOSEPH O'NEILL, POWER, of Trim Hill, Kilkenny, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

FREDERICK HUTCHINSON WARREN, Esq., of Condrum, Macroom, has been appointed Justice of the Peace for the county of Cork.

THE Theatre Royal, Dublin, is closed. This venerable home of the purely legitimate drama has recently passed from the management of Mr. Harris, and is now in the hands of the Messrs. Gunn.

GEORGE RUTHERFORD, described as a barrister, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude at the Central Criminal Court, on March 3, for obtaining goods under false pretences.

THE BELFAST LINEN TRADE.—The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce recently received a communication from the Belfast Linn Merchants' Association, asking the Chamber to take action regarding the American duties. The chairman said the object of the Belfast merchants was to substitute specific duties for ad valorem duties. He thought it was futile to ask a charge upon linen unless we get a general review of the whole of the American tariff, or persuade the Americans to adopt free trade, to which their tariff was contrary. Therefore, the Chamber should decide taking action. The Chamber decided accordingly to take no action.

At a meeting of the Coopers' Band, held on Monday evening, March 9, in their room, Corn Market, Mr. L. Moore in the chair, it was proposed by Mr. W. J. Leahy, and seconded by Mr. T. Ralph—"That the members of the coopers' band attend the inauguration of the new tombstone recently erected over Wolfe Tone, one of our brave 98 men."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was celebrated by the Nationalists of the metropolis of Ireland at a festive gathering in the Imperial Hotel, Sackville-street, Mr. E. J. Donnelly, merchant, presided. The list of toasts honored included—"The Day we celebrate," spoken to by Mr. Thomas Ryan; "Our Absent Friends and Exiled Brethren," Mr. J. O'Connor Power; "The Political Prisoners," Mr. John Nolan; "The Memory of the Dead," Mr. W. White; "Ireland an Independent Nation," Mr. C. G. Doran, T. C. Queenstown; and "The National Press," Mr. J. O'Connor, Irishman. During the evening telegrams were forwarded to Cork, Limerick, Belfast, Wolverhampton, Glasgow, Dundalk, Preston, Manchester, Bradford, London, and Leeds, and replies of a most agreeable character were received. The telegram from Preston was to the effect—"Thanks for last night's telegram, received in the midst of our enjoyment by over three hundred Home Rulers and well-wishers." From Glasgow—"Fraternal greeting from 5,000 Irishmen wearing green sashes. Largest demonstration ever held in Glasgow." From Bradford—"Another greeting in reply. Everything satisfactory here. An assemblage of good Nationalists at St. George's Hall, despite all opposition." From Manchester—"This meeting desire to accord their deep sympathy with all true Irishmen, and say in reply, 'God Save Ireland.'" From Castlebar—"National celebration has the support and sympathy of Castlebar Nationalists."

The body of Jeremiah Callanan, the late keeper of Lough Mahon Lighthouse, who was drowned while crossing from the lighthouse to the shore with his wife in a small boat on the 26th of February, was found on the slob at Hop Island, on Monday March 16th, near the scene of the catastrophe. The remains were fast advanced in decomposition. An inquest was held in the course of the day by Mr. M. J. Horgan, Coroner, when the evidence given at the previous inquest on the body of deceased's wife, was repeated, and the jury returned a verdict of "Death by drowning."

ARREST OF A CLEVER.—A young man named Noonan was arrested by Constable Moriarty on the 13th under a magistrate's warrant, charged with being concerned in an alleged case of embezzlement from a Dublin merchant. The accused was removed under escort from Cork to Dublin where an investigation in the circumstances of the charge will be held.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

THE Cure of Santa Cruz has been acquitted of the charge of violation of the neutrality laws, and discharged, but is forbidden to remain in France.

THE annual review of volunteers was held at Wimbledon on the 6th inst. Ten thousand men were under arms.

GENERAL CONCHA, the new Captain-General of Cuba, has arrived in Havana.

SERRANO is organizing his forces and the Carlists are strengthening their positions.

THE International Exposition opened at Kensington on the 6th.

THE first active operations before Bilbao, since March 28th, were resumed on the 3d of April, with the bombardment of Abanto.

On March 25th, President Gonzalez, of Santo Domingo, officially abdicated the Samana Bay Treaty, on account of the company's failure to pay the annual rental, and the Government resumes full control of the territory.

GENERAL TRISTANY is reported to have captured a detachment of six hundred Republicans near Calaf, forty-six miles from Barcelona. The surprise was complete; the Republicans surrendered without firing a gun.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH had, on the 5th inst., a long letter in the London "Daily News" on Home Rule. He advocates the general improvement of local institutions, and giving them legislative power and administration of local affairs similar to those of America for the States.

RIO JANEIRO papers give details of the trial of the Bishop of Pernambuco on a charge of high crime against the laws of the empire of Brazil. The Bishop was found guilty and sentenced to four years imprisonment, at hard labor. He was attended in court by the Bishop of Rio Janeiro and Bishop Evans, who is in Brazil making collections for the churches.

THE British Government will defray the expenses of Livingstone's funeral, which will take place at Westminster Abbey.

THE town of Gerona has paid a heavy assessment to the Carlists. The Carlists have established a Customs House at La Jungosa.

It is rumored that Disraeli is to marry the Countess Dowager of Chesterfield. The "Post" denies the story.

MR. CROSS, Home Secretary, received an application for a new trial of the Tichborne claimant, has replied by asking on what legal grounds the demand can be made.

A SPECIAL from Berlin to the London "Standard" says that in consequence of the slow recovery of Bismarck, it is proposed to appoint Camphausen Vice-Chancellor, to perform the functions of Chancellor until the recovery of Bismarck.

THE steamer "Egypt," from New York March 28th, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th inst., and brought the first officer and salvage crew rescued from the French Transatlantic Company's steamer "Europe," which they endeavored to save, but were compelled to abandon in a sinking condition. The first officer [of the steamer "Greece"] reports that he encountered the "Europe" on the 2d of April in a sinking condition, took off the passengers and crew, numbering four hundred, and proceeded on his way to New York. The officer, with a crew of twenty remained on the "Europe." On the 4th the "Egypt" took them in tow, but a heavy sea parted the hawsers and as the water constantly gained they concluded to abandon the "Europe," and were safely taken on board the "Egypt." The "Europe" sailed March 27th from Havre, for New York.

Important information from the Fiji Islands has been received at the London Foreign Department through the Governor of Australia, announcing the acquisition by the English Government of valuable territory. Dispatches received announce that the King of Cooaba of the Fiji Islands has ceded his entire possessions to England. The cession only awaits the acceptance of the Queen.

A REPORT has reached Madrid that Marshal Serrano is negotiating for obtaining the surrender of the Carlist chief through bribery.

THE Paris Temps publishes the full text of Von Bismarck's dispatch to Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, dated July, 1870, saying, "We consider the cause of France our own, but an alliance of Russia and Prussia prevents armed intervention of Austria," and advising Metternich to suggest that France may gain the good will of Italy and her mediation of the Franco-Prussian difficulty, by permitting the Italian occupation of Rome.

THIRTY thousand colliers are on a strike in Somersetshire, England.

THE steamer "Ohio," from New York, March 25th, from Bremen, has put into Folmouth with a broken shaft.

MADRID dispatches to the Carlist Junta assert that a council of war has declared that Serrano's plan for forcing the defiles of Lemoroastro is impracticable, and General De La Concha has left for a conference with Serrano.

A BERLIN dispatch to the London "Daily News" represents that the Conservatives and Ultramontanes are actively intriguing to supplant Bismarck by General Manteuffel.

THE steamer "Tyress" of the Polar expedition, while out fishing, exploded her boiler. Two engineers and twenty of the crew were killed. The ship sailed for St. John's N. F.

## EASTERN NEWS.

At the Breeze Chemical Works, at Hunter's Point, New York, on the 6th inst., three or four men who were clearing out a still were killed by gas, and the fourth will hardly recover.

At the annual election for Directors of the Panama Railroad held in New York on the 6th, the following ticket was elected: Russell Sage, George Scott, H. Butler, John M. Burke, Frank Work, George J. Forrest, A. B. Stockwell, S. L. M. Barlow, B. P. Kinsam, C. K. Garrison, Chas. J. Osborn, T. W. Park and Rufus Hatch. Russell Sage was elected President.

THE steamer "City of Guatemala," of the Pacific Mail Steamship line, arrived in New York from Aspinwall on the 6th inst., with 400 tons of tea direct from China. This is the first shipment that has been made by the Panama route.

THE State law of Indiana which refuses to give colored children the benefits of the public schools in that State has been judicially declared null and void; that is, in case no separate schools are provided for the colored children.

A SPECIAL to the "Appeal" from Jackson, Miss., says the Legislature adjourned sine die at 3 P. M. on the 6th inst. Previous to the adjournment a bill was passed prohibiting the issuance of liquor licenses except on petition of a majority of the males over 20 years of age and the females over 18 in each district or town. The bill was signed by the Governor immediately.

THE Senate, with only three negatives, and the House unanimously, endorsed the anti-inflation message of Governor Dix, and passed resolutions instructing the New York Senators and Representatives in Congress to resist inflation, and labor for a speedy resumption of specie payment.

THE latest dispatches from Connecticut leave no doubt of the election of Ingersoll (Democrat) by a majority of nearly 2,000.

SEVERAL damage is apprehended in New Orleans from the overflowing of the river, which has broken over the levee in several places. A break has occurred in the levee below Carrollton, and the water is running through briskly.

THE Forest City Varnish and Naphtha works were burned on the 8th inst. Loss, \$40,000.

THE weather in Chicago is extremely cold, and almost unprecedented for the season of the year.

A JOINT resolution has passed the General Assembly of Virginia declaring the office of State Treasurer vacant, on account of the insanity of Colonel Mayo, Treasurer.

DOONER HARRIS, the well-known pugilist, quarreled in Clark's saloon, Amity street, New York, on the 8th inst., with William Clough, son of Professor Clough, and was probably fatally shot. Clough escaped.

TWO boilers in the Easton and Amboy Railroad depot, at Muscatine, N. J., exploded on the 7th inst., killing three men, names not learned.

THE mail between San Antonio and Austin was robbed lately—the passengers, eleven in number, losing all their jewelry and money, about \$3,000 in all. The mail bags were also rifled.

THE Democratic Legislative Caucus at Harrisburg have agreed to oppose the Centennial Appropriation bill and the bill for increasing the debt of Philadelphia until the Republican majority in the House agree to pass the Appropriation bill for the city.

A FIVE-mile boatrace has been arranged between William Schaff of Pittsburgh and George Brown of Halifax, to row five miles in shell boats for \$2,000 a side and the championship of America. The race will take place at Springfield Mass., in June, and is already attracting great attention in boating circles. Both men are prominent boatmen and an exciting contest is anticipated.

THE House has passed the bill for ceding to the United States lands granted to the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad.

WASHINGTON dispatches say the bill of the Military Committee reducing the army was in regular order on the 8th inst., but was crowded out of place by the currency bill. Members of the Committee are of opinion that the House will pass a bill more sweeping in its reduction than the one reported. The pending bill gives to the heads of various staff departments the rank and pay of Brigadier-Generals. It is thought that the rank of these officers will be finally fixed as Colonels. In many other respects rank of staff officers will be somewhat reduced.

THE KING of AMERICAN LUMBERMEN.—The Boston Journal, speaking of the lumbering operations of Alexander Gibson of Marysville, York County, New Brunswick, calls him the "Lumber King," and says: "He exported from that province, during 1873, nearly 120,000,000 of lumber, in 157 ships of 124,700 tons. He has at the present time in the woods, getting out timber, over 1,100 horses and 3,000 men. Some indication of the character of this 'noble hearted Irishman' (as he has been called) is given in the fact that he has built up a town with houses, schools, and a church which cost \$60,000, for the accommodation and improvement of the men in his employ, and their families.

A farmer of Bluffton, Indiana, was killed in a quarrel over a game of billiards on the night of the 6th inst.











## THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 11, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it is a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it is the desire to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight; our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their sails and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The independence of Ireland to stand by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is able enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom?"  
JOHN MITCHELL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

## TO OUR READERS.

It shall be our constant aim to make this the BEST IRISH PAPER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA. To do this we have made arrangements which involve great expense, to meet which we rely on the aid of every Irishman in America who desires to see Ireland free, and the Irish race in America elevated to a position which they are entitled to occupy.

In view of these facts we have decided to increase the price of the IRISH NATIONALIST—beginning with the first issue in April—to four dollars per year for country subscribers, clubs of ten three dollars, and for city subscribers ten cents per copy, delivered by carriers.

We earnestly urge on those of our country subscribers who are delinquent to forward their subscriptions at once to this office, and to urge on their friends of Irish birth and sympathy to subscribe.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our friends and subscribers who desire to have an Irish National Journal on the Pacific coast will please take notice that we request them to send their subscriptions and renewals at once. Heavy expenses are incurred in issuing our paper, and we must rely on the promptitude of our subscribers to meet them. And we also hope that every Nationalist will exert himself in the formation of New Clubs.

## Agents Wanted.

We are anxious to secure agencies in the various cities and towns east of the Rocky Mountains as well as in the Pacific States and Territories, and to the right parties will offer special opportunities. We would thank friends to interest themselves in aiding us to forward this end, as we are determined to make THE IRISH NATIONALIST a true exponent of Irish feeling, and solely devoted to advance the cause of an INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL.

Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by informing us of the fact, so that we may ascertain the cause if possible, and apply a remedy.

ANY OF OUR READERS having a copy of the NATIONALIST of the 21st of March will confer a great favor on us by sending it to this office, for which we will pay liberally if desired.

## TWO APPEALS.

There are at present two calls in this city upon the practical patriotism of Irishmen which never should fall on unwilling ears. We allude to the National Testimonial to John Mitchell, and to the contest which Miss McManus is still sustaining against the wealthy robbers who despoiled her, and in which she requires support. With regard to the Mitchell Testimonial Fund, but few words are necessary, and we would have considered ourselves justified in leaving the matter to the liberal patriotism of our citizens, had we not noticed in the *Monitor* of last week an editorial lamenting the fact that, so far, there are only two subscribers to the fund, and reminding its readers that the time allotted for collecting the testimonial has nearly expired. We are sure that the Irishmen of this city do not wish to fill an unworthy place in the subscription list, and even now, at the eleventh hour, much might be accomplished by prompt and systematic measures. If some prominent Irishman—we have many such amongst us—such a man, for instance as Miles D. Sweeney, were to announce himself ready to receive contributions, the amount would quickly swell to respectable proportions, and the public confidence in the treasurer would be an additional inducement to subscribers. We have little fear of our city being disgraced by a meagre contribution to the National Testimonial Fund. The name of John Mitchell is a household word with every Irishman, and is venerated wherever it is known. His devotion to his country has been proved by a still more searching ordeal than the battle field, and has not been found wanting. He remains among us now, well nigh the last star of that bright galaxy of patriotism and talent which we call the Young Irishmen. It is of those Young Irishmen, that Thomas F. Meagher, himself one of the greatest ornaments of the party, speaks: "The young Irishmen composing it (the party) were true to each other—were strongly attached to one another—sympathized in one another's labors, difficulties, reverses or good fortune—had no sentiments or designs which they did not freely interchange in the freest moments of social intercourse—welcomed each other to the friends and family circle as trusted brothers alone are welcomed—never felt so joyous, so light of heart, so buoyant in mind, so strong, so free, so favored as in the society of each other. The happiness of one was the happiness of all—the sorrow of one was the sorrow of all—the honor of one was the

honor of all." Since, then, the connection between the various members of the Young Ireland party was so close and intimate, it is but a little flight from Mitchell to McManus—Terence Bellew McManus, whose name is forever identified with the glorious young Irishmen of his party, and who was ever the best beloved where all were dear. He shared the hopeless, yet heroic struggle of his comrades, and he shared their exile. Either he came, having at length eluded the vigilance of his British jailers—hither to the golden shores of the Pacific. He lived here. Many, very many among us remember him, for this was not so long ago. He died, and all who knew him sorrowed. In deference to what they knew would have been his choice, his countrymen sent his ashes to the distant land of his birth, that at least in death they might rest in that soil which he had loved so dearly, and for which he had suffered so much in life. But amidst the silent sorrow of a nation there were found men ignoble enough to strip the fallen patriot, to fasten their greedy talons in whatever he had left behind, and to cling, as their nature taught them, while unperceived, a clique of wealthy land-grabbers—Irishmen unworthy of the name, and Catholics who are a disgrace to their religion—seized the property which McManus had acquired in the land of his adoption—McManus, who had unhesitatingly relinquished a princely fortune for Ireland's sake—and held it against the rights of his sister, who arrived in California for the purpose of collecting her dead brother's effects, held it in defiance of all principles of honor and justice, and continue to hold it, fenced in by all the discriminations which the force of gold can procure from law. Now the harpies are beaten back to their last stronghold. They are pleading the Statute of Limitation, which was assuredly never framed for a case of this kind, nor will the law so hold it. And now comes the second appeal, one which will address itself equally to the chivalry, generosity, and sense of justice of every Irishman in our midst, and are not they three of Erin's noblest virtues? Miss McManus, robbed and despoiled of her rightful possessions, is amongst us. Remember who she is. The sister of the man whose party holds the highest place in our grateful memories, and who was himself the idol of that party. She is now among us, and positively in want. In want, alas! of many things, but most of all in want of funds to prosecute to its conclusion the struggle of penniless right against moneyed might. Now is the time for every Irishman to come forward and prove his practical patriotism, and disprove, at once and forever, the covert sneers in which the *Monitor* has seen fit to indulge—sneers which it well knows to be false and groundless as calumny can make them—about "protestations," and "professing patriotism." And, while speaking of that periodical, we are reminded that never—not distant Catholic though it may be—was its voice lifted in horror at the inconceivable wrong which Miss McManus has suffered in this city, nor has it ventured even to express the sympathy which ordinary humanity must feel for that lady's misfortune. But we shall keep this matter before the public until justice shall be done to this estimable Irish lady, whose property has not only been withheld, but whose very name has been vilified by her plunderers and their parasites, who have actually had the assurance to attempt a justification of the manifest injustice. We have documents on the subject before us, extracts from which we shall lay before our readers from time to time, for it is not our intention to allow this matter to fall into abeyance. On the contrary, we shall endeavor, as far as in us lies, to vindicate the character of Irish journalism on this coast, "without fear or favor."

In laying these two appeals before the public, the one for a testimonial of respect for John Mitchell, the other for the present assistance of the relative of his friend and brother in arms, we confidently expect that the patriotism and sense of justice of our Irish citizens will place them side by side, and will give a liberal response to both. A practical occasion is now presented in both these instances, for Irishmen to vindicate that traditional character of generosity which has always been ascribed to them.

## PERSISTENT MISREPRESENTATION.

There is a prevailing custom, more honored in its occasional breach than in its systematic observance, of misrepresenting the Irish in all their more national traits, and holding them up to ridicule by means of every false and absurd delineation of character the drama and literature can afford. Our attention has been called to this unpleasant subject by noticing, in the New York *Daily Graphic* of March 17th, a scurrilous caricature, or rather series of caricatures, misrepresenting, according to the delineator's buffoon fancy, Irishmen in general, and their celebration of St. Patrick's Day in particular. We had imagined that the *Daily Graphic* was a paper of a type too respectable to indulge in such gross and manifest horse-play. There is a depraved taste for this kind of literature among a certain class of persons, and, as long as there is, a time-serving press will always be found to pandor to it. As might be expected, this species of misrepresentation of a particular body of men is a genuine English outgrowth. Systematically and undeviatingly have they put the "stuffed Irishman" on the stage, and written him up in their cheap literature. His traditional courage is perverted into reckless bravado; his spirit of *bonhomie* is degraded into dissolute drunkenness; his ready wit is warped into coarse buffoonery. Many people, who have never met our countrymen save in this way, cannot believe in the existence of an Irish gentleman; their mind is formed to the English model,

and they fancy the whisky-drinking debauchee of wakes and patterns the only species that the island can produce. This misconception, like many other wilful falsehoods, is fast going down before the light of increased civilization, and a knowledge of the sterling merit which so many Irishmen have shown in a degree which not even their enemies can gainsay. But there are still periodicals, probably there ever will be, which prefer to rake among the garbage of a nation in search of some hook on which to hang their own nastiness, which cannot rest content unless they pervert some trait to suit their own distorted vision, and serve as a vehicle for their own ribald jests and sneers. Dion Boucicault, in many of his pieces, has done much to overturn the fantastic image of Irish life which has been presented by previous playwrights. He does not represent the Irishman as an animal born into the world with a shillelah and whisky-bottle, and with a soul for nothing beyond a coarse joke or piece of gross buffoonery. English critics were a little startled to find in his delineations of Irish character traits more truly admirable than the best products of their own soil, and to hear these delineations pronounced, by competent judges, more truthful than the rapparee rascal to which they had become accustomed.

All these misrepresentations have their origin in that fruitful source of Irish woes—English policy. The English felt that their measures with regard to Ireland were open to the reprehension of notice all over the world, and they naturally endeavored to represent these Irish whom they were maltreating as brutes on whom kinder usage would be thrown away, and who were only accessible through their fears. This view chimed in well with the inclinations of the debased press and drama, which cared not how sacred were the feelings they lacerated if they could but excite a smile. The English, also, endeavored to show the Irish as happy, with a pig's happiness, among their potatoe and potatoes, and caring nothing for those nobler ties of kin and country which, if the truth were known, have their most cherished home in an Irish bosom. Consequently they put the "stuffed Irishman" upon the stage, and introduced him into their prints, where he quickly became an indispensable character, and, though never met in real life, transferred his attributes to the entire nation. The work of eradicating these impressions is slow, necessarily, and they will probably continue in some degree until Ireland shall have achieved her independence. So long as we are under English rule, so long will the world accept us at England's valuation, and stultify themselves to the myriad proofs to the contrary which are daily multiplying before them. The day we fling off the British yoke we will be accepted at our true worth, and will be judged according to our deserts, not condemned unheard on the falsifications of our enemies. Inducements to seek immediate liberty are accumulating before us to such an extent that we have ceased to enumerate them. Every law, human and divine, sanctions our enterprise, and we owe it to our race and country that we should no longer suffer the cruel misrepresentation to which we are hourly liable, but should take an early stand on our own merits—"a nation among the nations."

## ENGLISH "DIPLOMACY."

"Those grasping Islanders," as a well known French author styles the English, have extended their acquisitiveness even to the distant isles of the Pacific. The telegrams announce that the Fiji Islands have been formally ceded to England, and the cession only awaits the Queen's acceptance. Their will be little difficulty in that. The English have been preparing for this result in the Fiji Islands and elsewhere, by their missionaries, by their traders, by all the thousand and one means which can be resorted to by a crafty people to cloak their greed. Now their designs have been rewarded by success. India, they have secured a fresh territory which they will hereafter lay waste by famine and sword, for no matter how fertile and wealthy a country may be intrinsically, British rule will quickly reduce it to a desert. There is a painful monotony in the history of these conquests the world over. Time has not altered it, nor climate affected it. As the old story of Ireland's subjugation, so do all the fresh histories read. For the fact that these unhappy Fijians have been beguiled into voluntarily surrendering their liberty does not affect the case. They will quickly awake from their hallucination and find the incubus they have saddled upon their fair Islands too intolerable for endurance, and their first attempt to shake it off will be the signal of rapine and destruction. However, the British may indulge their acquisitive taste, and they are right to indulge it while they can. We confidently expect and hope that the day is not far distant when we will effectually divest their minds from fresh schemes of aggrandizement by expelling them from Ireland, the most cherished and guarded of their ill-gotten gains. Meanwhile, we cannot help pitying the infatuation of those hapless Polynesians who are blindly courting such an intolerable yoke. The old, old tale of *Perfidy Albion* is being told all over the globe—the velvet touch and smooth tongue of treachery, supplemented with the ferocity of more than barbaric conquest. Such are the black and blood-stained foundations on which England builds up an empire, on which, she boasts, the sun never sets. The *Emmet Guard*, Capt. R. Cleary promises us a fine day's run on the 19th, at San Jose, for the very small sum of one dollar and fifty cents. As the tickets are limited we would advise all our readers to procure theirs as early as possible.

## THE LEGISLATURE AND ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The bill which has passed the Legislature for the aid of the various charitable institutions seems totally to have ignored the claims of the orphan asylums. It contains the following appropriations:—To the Magdalen Asylum, San Francisco, \$5,000; to the Female Hospital, San Francisco, \$6,000; to the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, San Francisco, \$7,500; to the California State Women's Hospital, San Francisco, \$4,000; to the Lying-in and Foundling Hospital, San Francisco, \$6,000; to the Protestant Episcopal Church Home, San Francisco, \$1,000; to the Napa Ladies' Benevolent Society, \$1,000; to the San Jose Ladies' Benevolent Society, \$1,000; to the Grass Valley Benevolent Society, \$1,000; to the Ladies' Relief Society of Placerville, \$1,000; to the Sisters of Mercy, Los Angeles, \$1,500; to the Howard Benevolent Association, Sacramento, \$2,500; to the Stockton Benevolent Association, \$1,000; to the St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, \$1,000; to the Marysville Benevolent Association, \$1,000; to the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Vallejo, \$1,000; to the Indigent Old Ladies' Home of Oakland, \$1,000; to the Old Women's Home on Ninon Hill, \$1,000; to the Ladies' Benevolent Society of San Diego, \$1,000; to the Nevada City Benevolent Society, \$1,000.—Why such a worthy charity as an orphan asylum, and one so necessary, unhappily, in every country should have been overlooked, is not easy to determine. It would be a practical economy on the part of the Legislature to assist such institutions of this character as already exist rather than to attempt to found one on a State basis, besides which the money voted for such a purpose would be certainly applied to the best advantage in the hands of those who have devoted their lives to the relief of their fellow creatures. The noble work done in this and other branches of charity by the Sisters of Mercy fairly entitles them to Legislative support, and a comparatively small sum voted to their care for application would accomplish a maximum of good at a minimum of expense. We presume it is not the intention of the State to leave its orphans to haphazard chances of support, and we fail to see any more economical and practically efficient means of contributing to their support than by furnishing the Sisters of Mercy with means for that purpose. A Legislature should remember that there is more necessary for the development and civilization of a State than building railroads and irrigating tracts of country; that there is a duty which is owing the citizens who select its members—ay, and to the members themselves—to provide support for the orphans of those citizens should those untoward circumstances to which everyone is liable reduce them to require it. Such a duty as this should not be left altogether to private charity, however indefatigable that charity may be in its efforts, but should be made the subject of public consideration and Legislative administration. We trust that the Legislature will give their early attention to this important matter, and will deal with it both liberally and sensibly, by voting a liberal support to the admirable institution which already exists, and which should no longer be left to private charity and exertions.

## OUR PARIS LETTER.

Paris, March 15th, 1874.

To the Editor of the *Irish Nationalist*.  
Sir—I have no doubt but you have heard a good deal upon your side of the Atlantic about Home Rule. Mr. Butt seems to think the whole civilized world has its eyes upon the movement, but I think he is somewhat mistaken in this as in other things. He has said more than once, if I remember aright, that you can scarcely open a foreign paper (I'm somewhat curious to know how many of them he opens) without seeing some mention, generally favorable, to Home Rule. Well, I cannot answer for the papers of Germany, Italy, Spain, or many other countries embraced in Mr. Butt's somewhat sweeping statement, but I can speak with some degree of positiveness about the French papers. I have often looked at a dozen French papers in a day, and there has scarcely been a day during the last three years that I have not read at least one French paper, and I can conscientiously say that I have not seen a dozen articles (or portions of articles) devoted to Home Rule, and, as far as I remember, most of the articles I did see were not favorable. Here, for example, is the closing page of the last notice of Home Rule I have seen in a French paper:—"Happily, symptoms are beginning to be shown of a nature to lead us to believe that this large body of Independent Oppositionists (*ce grand parti d'Independants*) will not remain long united; that discord will soon break out in its ranks (*que la discorde mene esclatera prochainement dans ses rangs*)."—Le Soleil, March 6. All this does not perhaps greatly matter, except in so far as it shows the sanguineness of Mr. Butt's temperament, and his excessive rashness in statement. But let us turn to Mr. Butt's utterances on what we may call home affairs, and see if we find his language more measured here. I could scarcely trust my eyes when I first read the following:—"He (Mr. Butt) said, however, now in public that these fifty-nine gentlemen (the lately elected Home Rule members) were as true as honest, and as sincere as any fifty-nine that ever sat in the Imperial Parliament." What! Not a single black sheep in the lot! The race of Dillon Browns and Somerses has quite died out—not to mention the race of Sadlers and Keoghs. But, indeed, I'll do the fifty-nine the justice to say that I do not think there is a Keogh among them. I am anxious to be as respectful as possible to a gentleman who

holds Mr. Butt's position in the National ranks, but I find it very hard to be even moderately tolerant of such a marvellous statement as the above. But it would seem as if the country is to have but little—if any—need of all the virtues of all these incorruptibles. The chief thing is that the incorruptibles are where they are. The country is revolutionized:—"With very small funds—they had never had a thousand a year to spend—they had revolutionized the country and startled England (great cheers); and they had regenerated Ireland, for Ireland was regenerated when at the last election, in spite of surprise, in spite of corruption, in spite of influence, in spite of threats and terrors, the Irish people rose spontaneously and without preparation, and responded to the call of their country (loud cheers)." I sincerely trust that the "great cheers" and the "loud cheers" are the creation of some imagination and impressionable reporter. 'Twill not, perhaps, greatly matter that the reporter, or even Mr. Butt, should imagine that the country is revolutionized, but remember 'twill be a sad day for the country when any large section of her people can bring themselves to have any faith in that wild sort of talk. But we haven't yet done with Mr. Butt. "Revolution" and "regeneration" are big words and vague words; people are being always revolutionized, or regenerated, or both, by gas-lamps, railways, electric telegraphs, air balloons, etc.; but Mr. Butt does not confine himself to any indefinite talk about revolution and regeneration. As he goes on in his speech, Mr. Butt becomes as plain as a pike and as warm as a hot one. What the Home Rulers want is a Parliament, and they are good as have it already. To be sure, there are still some little doubts as to the sort of Parliament it is to be, but we pass them by for the present. It cannot fail to be a relief to our minds to know at least that the Parliament is to be held in College Green; that goes without saying, as they say here, But I am keeping you from listening to Mr. Butt:

"When he said that he considered there was nothing more culpable than to excite hopes in the popular mind, in which the speaker did not believe, and if he did not see his way as clearly and distinctly as he ever did to anything in his life of the assembling of a Parliament in College-green before a long time elapsed, he dare not use to them—he dared not use to his countrymen—the language of confidence which he often did (loud cheers). He would ask them was there not a greater interval between the position in which they stood then and their first beginning four years ago, from which great things had followed, than that which separated the position in which they were now from the assembling of Parliament in College-green (cheers)? He referred again to the unexplained event of the majority of Irish members being pledged for Home Rule—he referred to the English elections; and taking all these together—it was no language of false confidence, when he said that if the Irish people were true to themselves, the advent of a National Independence that would not separate them from England—that would not diminish the integrity of the empire, but add strength to the united power of England, Ireland, and Scotland, was as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun (loud cheers)."

There is a fine flavor of the late Mr. O'Connell about all this; to be sure, there is none of his humor, and perhaps 'tis the absence of that quality, as well as the absence of modesty that makes the whole thing fall somewhat flat upon our ears. Mr. Butt plainly ambitions to repeat the role of O'Connell, but I think he lacks the power as well as the opportunity. Mr. Disraeli is reported to have said of Whiteside's speaking that it was oratory, with a touch of the famine in it; I don't think there is any want of charity in pronouncing Mr. Butt to be an O'Connell, with a very strong touch of the famine in him.

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

A proposition to build a railroad from Marysville to a point on the Sacramento river, near Knight's Landing, meets with much favor among citizens of Yuba and Sutter counties. Subscriptions to the project are being canvassed.  
A GENTLEMAN of Santa Cruz has offered to contribute as much toward a public library and reading-room as all the rest of the citizens together will give. In other words, if \$500 or \$1,000 be raised for that purpose, he will donate a like sum.  
OUT of thirty-five thousand sheep that were pasturing in Big Valley, Siskiyou county, prior to the winter season, scarcely three thousand survived the severe weather.  
PATENTS for about 47,000 acres of land are to be issued to the Trustees of San Diego city for pueblo lands.  
THE Stockton Guard propose making an excursion on the 30th inst. to San Francisco, where they will be the guests of the Nationals.  
A New public school-house, to cost not over \$10,000, is to be built at Hollister, San Benito county.  
EIGHT thousand acres of land in the Cajon valley, San Diego county, are planted in wheat.  
AN Asphaltum bed has been discovered on the San Felipe tobacco plantation, in Santa Clara county.  
A TRACT of 2,200 acres of land in the Mission ranch, at San Diego, recently changed hands at \$10 per acre.  
SPECIMENS of coal have recently been taken from a shaft on the bank of Bear river, near Sheridan, Placer county. It is said to closely resemble the Lincoln coal, being apparently a lignite, sandy, brown in color, burning without coking, and leaving a white ash.  
A BILL has been introduced into Congress to establish a mail route from Quincy, Cal., to Reno, Nevada.  
A JOHN Stock Company is organizing at San Andreas, Calaveras County, for the purpose of building a grist mill near that town.  
ABOUT a hundred men will soon be set to work on the recently discovered granite quarry, near Santa Rosa, Sonoma county.  
THE first lot of home-made wine ever shipped from Amador county to Ireland direct, was shipped a week ago from the ranch of Mr. Stephen Finn, located about three miles from Plymouth.



## THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 11, 1874.

## COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co  
 PETER KERNS.....Salinas City, Monterey Co  
 JAMES GOOLD.....Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co  
 ARTHUR ATTIDGE.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co  
 T. K. BOWEN.....Dixon, Solano Co  
 THOS. QUINN.....Pino, Placer Co  
 MICHAEL LEONARD.....Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co  
 JOHN GRIFFIN.....Yountville, Napa Co  
 THOS. OAKES.....San Jose, Santa Clara Co  
 JOHN P. SANSFIELD.....Sacramento, Sacramento Co  
 JAS. CADDEN.....Julian City, San Diego Co  
 BERNARD MCCREESH.....Crescent City, Del Norte Co  
 DANIEL HARLEY.....Vallejo, Solano Co  
 BARTHOLOMEW COLGAN.....Virginia City, Nev  
 WILLIAM REDMOND.....Gold Hill, Nev  
 THOMAS WOGAN.....Silver City, Nev  
 JOHN L. REDDY.....Merced City, Merced Co

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

It cost \$22,467 40 to light the city last month.  
 The rainfall for the season foots up 22.63 inches.

JOHN F. MURPHY has resigned his position of Deputy Coroner, and Noah F. Flood has been appointed.  
 The "S. M. Whipple" is to be docked and scraped before her next trip to Sacramento.

MR. J. M. CURRIER has been reappointed Secretary of the State Board of Tide Land Commissioners.

The Supervisors have ordered that Second street from Harrison to Folson be closed for twenty-five days, in order to admit of the macadamizing of the street through the cut.

The old frame building on the northeast corner of Front and Sacramento streets, long occupied as a restaurant, is being demolished. John Parvot has purchased the premises and will erect a fine structure.

The Open Letter, of Vallejo, will shortly be published in this city as an eight-page weekly, to be issued every Saturday evening.

The Braden contract for grading Jefferson Square was not \$20,000, but \$2,500 65. By resolution of extension in May, 1873, the assignment of the contract was recognized.

MAYOR OTIS announced at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on the 30th ultimo, that at the next meeting he would name the successor of the late Supervisor Wagnenheim; but he made no appointment on the 5th.

The tenants of the property on the northwest corner of Pine and Montgomery streets have been notified to vacate by the 1st of May. The buildings now standing will be sold a few days after, and the magnificent Nevada Block will shortly thereafter be a reality.

A LARGE number of the residents and owners of property on Broadway, between Montgomery and San some streets, and on Sansome, between Broadway and Jackson, have united in a petition to the Supervisors to permit the Italian gardeners to stand their wagons for the sale of vegetables in front of the petitioners' premises. The matter is in the hands of the Street Committee. This Committee reported against a petition previously presented allowing the vegetable wagons to stand on Sansome street, between Clay and Jackson.

The annual Irish National Festival under the auspices of the Knights of the Red Branch, will be held at Belmont Park, on Sunday the 24th. As this is always looked upon as an Irish national holiday, we anticipate an outpouring of Irishmen, women and children on that occasion. The Knights, we understand, will introduce many new attractions and make it worthy of the grand cause which they are organized to advance, namely, the independence of their native land.

We have received from Mr. Casanueva, Chilean Consul in this city, the prospectus of an International Exhibition to be held at Santiago, Chili, and designed to open on the 16th of September, 1875. The list comprises some of the most distinguished names in the country, as Directors, etc.

The past week has been prolific in tragedies. On Sunday there was a murder in Silva's Photograph Gallery on Third street. On Third street, also, last Tuesday, a card quarrel resulted in a pistol shot and a man's death; and on Wednesday, to complete the catalogue of horrors, a car conductor on Fourth street shot his room companion and himself. Another pistol shot fired in Third street only resulted in the demolition of a picture.

The Hibernia rifles will hold their annual excursion and picnic, at Laurel Grove, (San Rafael), on Sunday, April, 26th. The Rifles have made ample arrangements, to secure a splendid day's pleasure for their guests. There is no more beautiful place on the Coast to spend a day of recreation than San Rafael, aside from the other attractions which the Rifles offer in the shape of good music, &c. They have achieved an enviable reputation for the order and decorum of their annual excursions. See their advertisement in another column.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Keats.  
 Success to who that deserve it. We would call the attention of our readers to the stock of goods of R. O'Reilly, the energetic picture and looking-glass dealer at the corner of Fifth and Market streets. He imports every thing in his line from the Publishers and dealers in the East and Europe, and is always ready to supply orders at short notice in scenery of our "native land." He has everything published, and as for Religious subjects he has an immense stock in Pictures—of others, he has one of the finest assortments on the Coast. In looking-glasses of any style or size it would be impossible for the trade to compete with him, and in picture frames there is such variety that you are suited at once, and as to price, he will guarantee that he will sell lower than the lowest and he will offer an invitation to our friends in the country to pay him a visit on the first opportunity. Remember R. O'Reilly, Fifth and Market streets.

**Make Money.**  
 Fast and honorably, \$10 to \$50 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only \$5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address all orders, etc., to BUCKLAND SEWING MACHINE, cor. Greenwich and Cortlandt streets New York.

If you want to get suited in the clothes line, call on Michael Short, Corner Commercial & Leidesdorff streets, and we can guarantee that you will go away satisfied. "Live and let live," is the motto of our friend Short. See his advertisement in another column.

This is the season of Spring, and many of our readers no doubt will want new carpets, oil-cloth, &c. To such we will give an advice, go to Mountain & Raye, 718 Market Street, where you will find anything you want in their line very cheap, and also where you will meet gentlemen who will treat you courteously as gentlemen only know how to treat customers.

## The Value of an Irish Harvest.

(Dublin Nation, July 1st, 1848.)

There is growing to-day on Irish soil \$80,000,000 worth of produce by the reckoning of the best accountants. There are, bogging between the hedge rows that fence in these treasures two millions of the Irish people; there dwell next door to beggary and bankruptcy in the towns and ports through which this vast hoard of wealth, it is said, must be smuggled away before Christmas next, another miserable million.

To our minds, if these \$80,000,000 were boldly taken advantage of, a new foundation for life might be laid in Ireland. Let us suppose the thing about to be tried—let us suppose a thousand clubs of 300 men spread over Ireland—their club-rooms over against every barrack in town and country—their scouts spying through every pass—their thousands battalions in every city—their Irish League or Council of Three Hundred honest, clear-headed and brave—what great purposes might not a regeneration fund of \$80,000,000 be turned to?

Less than one-half of it would feed the people till another harvest had forced its way into the light.

It is the opinion, even of English economists, that one year's produce in Ireland is two years' food. Upon the appropriation of this first part there could be no quibble, and should be tolerated no argument. If any man said nay, and put forth his hand upon the people's food, their answer would be the pike-point or the bullet.

The uses of the surplus produce is a legitimate subject for deliberation, and will indeed challenge all our economic knowledge, testing the Statistical Society and Dr. Whateley will lend us no light in its distribution. To direct the expenditure of \$40,000,000 of money to an Irish Government must be a task of great complexity and anxiety. How much of it shall be diverted into the long dried channels of native trade, and how—what portion of it shall be appropriated by the State and for what purposes—what balance may go to pay a fair rent to resident proprietors and buy out those who wish to be quit of Ireland—all these will be very vital and primary considerations. But, whereas the rental of the country is but \$3,000,000, and its usual imports of manufactures not very much more, this surplus might well be made to cover all our actual requirements from harvest to harvest, though, of course, the Mortgages, Jews, and Absentees would suffer by the new courses our expenditure would take.

However, they must suffer. They must be deplect of their rack-rents and usurious percentages, or the people must die or be banished. There is no alternative. There must be in Ireland a social revolution or a wilderness. England, Italy, France and Russia all have had their peasant insurrections, their revolutions in tenure, their wars for the possession of the soil. Ireland's is at hand. Too long—too long has it been delayed, and however quickly it may be accomplished, it cannot fully serve its purpose since it cannot call the dead to life. But it can, at least, preserve the survivors. Come it must, and soon, if energy, truth and courage survive among us.

The Dublin Irishman thus comments on the surprising impotence of the petty English press:—

An English print of little notoriety has recommended itself to our attention by a most impudent suggestion. Church Bells calls upon Mr. Disraeli to apply the surplus fund of the late Irish Church in rectifying "some of those abuses which are at present inherent in the English Establishment." If this suggestion is taken up, money will not eradicate them, the only remedy being disestablishment. To give effect to the audacious suggestion, Church Bells proposes to spend four millions of Irish money in buying up advowsons, and thus do away with the traffic in livings. One or two millions more are to be spent for the benefit of poor livings (in England). Surely there is more brass in Church Bells than we dream of.

**HALL OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE RED BRANCH.**  
 No. 1.—San Francisco, April 24, 1874.—At a meeting held this 24th day of April, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted: That, WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, JAMES BARRETT; and, WHEREAS, His word and deed always indicated that honor, candor and worth, so characteristic of the true Irish Nationalist; and, WHEREAS, His perpetual and unflinching adherence to the cardinal principles of this organization was a grand illustration of his devotion to Ireland's cause; Resolved, That by the demise of JAMES BARRETT, THE KNIGHTS OF THE RED BRANCH have lost a brother ever willing to battle for its cause with a gun resplendent in its brilliancy, and our city, a valued and esteemed citizen.  
 Resolved, That we thus publicly as Irish Nationalists express the sorrow that animates us in this sad hour of our bereavement.  
 Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the IRISH NATIONALIST, the Evening Post and Morning Call.  
 By Order of the Committee.

THE Picnic season is fairly on us and our Irish societies are determined to avail themselves of it.

**MISSING FRIENDS.**  
 Advertisements of this nature will be inserted three times for One Dollar.

**INFORMATION WANTED.—OF WILLIAM LANE,** of River's View, Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland. He left Ireland three months since, and is said to be on his way to California. Important information can be given him by addressing JOHN KEEFE, 30 Third street, San Francisco. Eastern please copy.

**INFORMATION WANTED.—OF MISS REBECCA GREEN,** native of Strabane, County Tyrone, also of ELIZA COLLINS, her niece. Supposed to be in San Francisco. Both have been in California many years. Address, WM. COLLINS, 84 Ontario street, Cleveland, Ohio.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## X. TWIARA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 223 Third Street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada, of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The Elko Independent says: "A decoction of white Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair, and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose." Hundreds now in Nevada bear testimony to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial. If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. TERRY, M.D., on the outside of the wrapper. HEATH FIELD, BOOKER & Co., General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr. L. Terry, Elko, Nevada.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## GRAND EXCURSION

## Emmet Guard,

CAPTAIN ROBERT CLEARY,

Live Oak Park, San Jose,  
 ON SUNDAY, APRIL 19TH.

FROM MARKET STREET DEPOT, LEAVING AT 9 3/4 A.M. sharp, arriving at San Jose at 12 M.; leaving San Jose at 3 3/4 P.M. sharp, arriving at Market Street Depot at 6 P.M. sharp. Tickets for sale at C. Desmond's, Hatter, under the Grand Hotel, and at the Collection Office of R. Cleary, Room 6, 230 Montgomery street, and the Army and the Company, Irish-American Hall, Howard street. Tickets, \$1.50 for the round trip. Blythe's Band is engaged. sp21d

## FOURTH ANNUAL EXCURSION

HIBERNIA RIFLES,

San Rafael,



SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1874.

The RIFLES have chartered the commodious steamer CONTRA COSTA, and secured ample Railroad Accommodation for their guests on this occasion.

The Boat will leave Davis street Wharf, near Broadway, at Ten o'clock A.M., and return to the city at Seven P.M., thus affording a rare chance to parties who desire to visit the most beautiful Summer Resort on the Pacific Coast.

Only a limited number of Tickets issued. ALPHE'S FULL BAND accompanies the Excursion.

TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR.  
 Children.....50 Cents.  
 (For the Round Trip.)  
 sp11d

## Wine Rooms, OF THE—

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE,  
 CALIFORNIA STREET,  
 JAMES IRWIN.  
 sp11d

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OF ALL KINDS

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## "Change or Die."

[From the Dublin Irishman.]

These words are to the address of the British Government, on account of its rule in Ireland. Think not that they come from us. That would be unutterable foolishness. With a grinding press-law which gives to the Vice-queen of Ireland more despotic power than the Queen whom he represents—and that is something to think on!—which allows him to suppress and confiscate as many Irish papers as he pleases, after one warning and one week—it would be reckless ruin for any Irish journal to use such words.

Certainly that is something to think on, that despotism granted to a deputy, which the deputy's superior does not possess, and would be refused, and dare not ask for. The Queen of England is a constitutional Sovereign, with strictly limited powers. She has no control whatever over the press of her country. The English journalists are answerable to the law only—they have not to consult her pleasure, nor to defer to her prejudices. She dare not think of confiscating the property of the most audacious Democratic editor. And in her realm there are fierce Democrats, and Red Republicans, and Internationalists, who are not mealy-mouthed either, who declare periodically against monarchs and aristocrats, and Church and State, with a plenitude of wrath unknown in Ireland.

The Queen of Britain cannot stop them; she has not the power and seeks not to have it. If she sought it, she knows it would be denied her. But what power the Sovereign, the Queen cannot pretend to—that power her deputy, her underling, the Vice-queen of Ireland—that power he has—the subordinate has a potency greater far than the power of his superior, from whom he is supposed to derive his power. The thing given is greater than what the giver possessed—the part is bigger than the whole!

"Change or die." Thus the text has been given forth by that worshipper of England, Thomas Carlyle, and if there be anything proper in it, let him be warned once, and the week following let his book property be seized and confiscated straightway. For what right has he to speak words that may fill the sparks of freedom's light upon this Irish land, lighting up the darkness of our servitude and making the people long for things of liberty which are to be shelved beyond their reach by the wisdom of law-makers. We shall give the strange words of this strange man, that our rulers may know what a wickedness they let loose, in letting him loose, and in the good hope that they may clasp a muzzle upon him and remove him forthwith from that house in Greenich to a bigger dwelling-place at Portland or Millbank, where so many Irishmen lie in chains, and whence some were carried to madhouses, and some to prison graves, for following not other principles than those he lays down. For surely the teacher is worse than those who walk in his steps. And mark ye, what he says of want of proper food in Ireland, must be applicable now, or the "Gazette" of Fall Mall could not shrink its delight over the downgoing of the Irish population, or exult in the coming time of "virtual extinction" of our people, which it draws from official statistics.

These are the words of Carlyle, written years ago, but applicable now, with scant alteration, to the bitter circumstances of the present day, and yearly growing more pertinent, if a change comes not.

"There is one fact which statistic science has communicated, and a most astonishing one; the inference from which is pregnant as to this matter. Ireland has now nearly seven millions of working people, the third unit of whom, it appears by statistic science, has not for thirty weeks in each year as many third-rate potatoes as will suffice him." [But there was meat and wheat—not for him, indeed, but produced by Ireland. Now, instead of the third unit, it appears from the statistic science given space to in the London "Gazette" that the whole nation is doomed—surely doomed—to "virtual extinction." That is still a worse stage.] "It is a fact, perhaps the most eloquent that was ever written down in any language, at any date of the world's history—was change and reformation needed in Ireland? Has Ireland been governed in a 'wise and loving' manner? A Government and guardian of white European men, which has issued in perennial hunger of potatoes to the third man extant [and finally, in the extinction of a whole nation] ought to drop a veil over its face, and walk out of court under the conduct of proper officers, saying no word; expecting now of a surety sentence either to change or die!"

These words were written, when? They are so fitted to the present time that we start at the date—in eighteen hundred and thirty-nine! Half a span of a man's life has dropped away since that date—the soft babe then clinging to his mother's breast has become a bearded man of middle age, struggling hard with the world, whilst the mother, mayhap, lies in a grassy grave, under the shadow of ferns.

In those days no Gladstones went to Aberdeen, no Lowe to Glasgow, to flatter the Scotch and rail against the Irish. No Bromwicham Quaker was thought of for a Cabinet directing war-like operations against the Ashantes. No African expedition then, indeed, as in the days of Herodotus, was "fitted out against the South wind." "One expedition was satisfactory in that department"—then! Now there is another, for the lesson is forgot. Then Chartism existed—it is gone! but Internationalism stands in its place, in England. The essence continued, and continues, as the grizzly writer foresaw, because only the surface manifestations were put down, and only then could be put down—and "either put down into secret treason, with rusty pistols, vitriol bottle, and match-box, or openly brandishing pike and torch (one knows not in which case, more fatal-looking). He saw that its essence, twin with the bitter discontent of the working classes, was like to exist until other methods had been tried with it"—other methods, namely, than Reform Ministry, constabulary, rural (or royal) police, new levy of soldiers, or grants of money to Birmingham.

"Is worth reading, this passage of his reminding of the epithets applied to Englishmen and Scotchmen—in that Glasgow where the late Lowe praised and scoffed—for there is a moral in it, for us of Ireland, and for the Government of England now. All such epithets have been flung at us, for the English press are fond of calling names, and jailing at others when safe from apprehensions of Fenian Greek fire, whose glimmer made it take to sand-bags and civility for a while. Of the bitter discontent of the British working-classes and their wild fierce doings, he speaks:

"To say that it is mad, nefarious, incendiary, is no answer. To say all this in never so many dialects is saying little. 'Glasgow Thugery'—'Glasgow Thugs' it is a witty nickname; the practice of 'Number 60' to contract for and set the price of blood with operative assassins,

in a Christian city, once distinguished by its rigorous Christianity, is doubtless a fact worthy of all horror; but what will horror do for it? What will execration? Nay, at bottom, what will condemnation and banishment to Botany Bay? Glasgow Thugery, Chartism torch-meetings, Birmingham riots, Swing confagurations, are so many symptoms on the surface; you abolish the symptoms to no purpose if the disease is left untouched."

Before the upsurging of the bitter discontent, English Ministries were changed, English Constitutions remodelled; many things done to propitiate the Swings and the Thugs of England and of Scotland.

What for Ireland?—a Famine! So in Scotland and in England, the root of evil partly cut away supplied less venom, and things toned down, though Internationalism thrives on the remaining essence. But in Ireland the root of evil—the root of Upas misgovernment was not cut or touched at all, but rather cultivated and given food to flourish—and the results were shown in the Tenant agitation, the Young Ireland revolt, the Tenant-right agitation, the Fenian revolt—and so on.

Nay, so far from heaving at the roots, the most philanthropic of Premiers never dared to mention more than the cutting of the branches of the Upas tree. The Upas roots were not to be hacked out and extirpated—the boughs only were to be trimmed—and before he finished trimming the Upas he was thrown away like the twigs of the third bough, and by no means shaved off. To him succeeded Three-cheers-for-the-Famine Disraeli—the new Premier and the old system.

So it comes that Ireland has still to suffer under the Billingsgate eloquence of wooden-headed London editors, and the coercion acts of the London law-makers. That its organs scan with scrutinizing eye the figure-tables of the diminishing of our infants, and of our youthful men and marriageable maids, that they gloat over their expulsion from this fruitful fatherland of ours, and bray their reckless exultations over the decay of a land hurrying on to "virtual extinction."

And this they declare aloud to be "the prosperity of Ireland." Now they scream, "Ireland was never so prosperous." The echo of their cries rolls over the land and on with every shipload of Ireland's people to the Western Continent, so that we and all the world may understand what is meant by the English prosperity of Ireland.

"And yet," says Thomas Carlyle, "when the general result has come to the length of perennial starvation"—[will more, to that of "virtual extinction"]—"argument, extenuating logic, pity, and patience on the subject may be considered as drawing to a close. It may be considered that such arrangement of things will have to terminate. That it has all just men for its natural enemies. That all just men, of what outward color, soever, in politics or otherwise, will say—This cannot last. Heaven disowns it. Earth is against it; Ireland will be burnt into a black, unpopulated field of ashes rather than this should last."

SUMNER'S WILL. Mr. Sumner's will was found in a desk rarely used by him in his study. It was sealed, and bore directions that it should not be opened while he lived. It appears that September, 1872, just before the Senator left for Europe, he wrote it in his own hand. He bequeathed all his papers, manuscripts, and letter-books to Henry W. Longfellow, Francis E. Balch, and Edward L. Pierce, as trustees; all his books and autographs to the library of Harvard College; his bronzes to his friends of many years, Henry W. Longfellow and Dr. S. G. Howe. He gives to the city of Boston, for the Art Museum, his pictures and engravings, except the picture of the "Miracle of the Slave," which he bequeaths to his friend Joshua B. Smith, of Boston. To Mrs. Francis E. Balch, the only surviving sister of his mother, he gives an annuity of \$500. There is a bequest of \$2,000 to the daughters of Henry W. Longfellow; \$2,000 to the daughters of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, and \$2,000 to the daughters of James T. Furness, of Philadelphia, of whom he says: "I ask them to accept in token of gratitude for the friendship their parents have shown me." The residue of his estate shall be distributed in two equal moieties, one moiety to his sister, Mrs. Julia Hastings, of San Francisco, California, the other moiety to the president and fellows of Harvard College, in trust for the benefit of the college library, the income to be applied to the purchase of books. In reference to this last moiety the will adds: "This bequest is made in filial regard to the college. In selecting especially the library, I am governed especially by the consideration that all my life I have been a user of books, and having few of my own I have relied on the libraries of friends and public libraries, so that what I now do is only a return for what I freely received." Francis E. Balch, of Boston, formerly clerk to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, when Mr. Sumner was chairman of that committee, is designated sole executor of the will. Mr. Sumner's estate is valued at \$100,000.

## The Political Prisoners.

The following letter, addressed by Mr. Butt to the Hon. Sec. of the Amnesty Association, is the most favorable specimen of Home Rule correspondence we have seen. We can only now regret the fulfury of the attempt below proposed as revealed to us by the telegraph:

"ECLES STREET, Tuesday, March 10, 1874.

"Dear Sir,—I think the time is come when the Amnesty Association ought to make another movement with reference to the release of the political prisoners. I have, of course, seen the letter of Mr. Bryan, M. P., and Mr. Digby, M. P., in the papers. I have written to Mr. Bryan expressing an apprehension that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to accomplish such a departure as suggested before the House of Commons. This letter is only an indication of the earnest desire of many of the members of Parliament to take some active steps on the subject. I am quite sure that at present any demonstration like some that I see are projected, can only do mischief, and I think we ought to hold a meeting of the association were it only for the purpose of discussing them. If you can get the committee to call a meeting of the association as early as possible I will make it a point to attend, and propose a plan either of carrying out the suggestions of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Digby, or, if that be impracticable, for a movement in the same direction which may be equally efficacious. I would be very glad to confer with you before the meeting if you can on me. I could see you to-morrow any time that would suit your convenience.—In haste, yours very sincerely,

ISAAC BUTT."

THERE will be a largely increased acreage of hops grown this season in the Willamett Valley Oregon.

## English Rule in Ireland.

Those who are in favor of the present system of legislation for Ireland by an alien Parliament, ask what are your grievances? An answer to some of them will be found in the report of the Council of the Royal Dublin Society—a society which has done much to benefit Ireland. The report contains some facts evidencing the extraordinary penuriousness of the late Administration. The great palm-house in the Glasnevin Gardens has long been in a state of utter disrepair, its condition being full of danger to the many rare and valuable plants it contains. On the representations of the Royal Dublin Society, the Science and Art Department and the Board of Works recommended to the Treasury the expenditure of the few pounds necessary for the repair of the palm-house. Year by year the Treasury had declined to sanction this expenditure. Again, the society has over and over again asked that their officers should, in performing similar duties in Edinburgh and London. These representations have also been disregarded, and the two skilled and distinguished scientists employed in the Natural History Museum are still "enjoying" a stipend of £125 a year each. Add to this, that the rate of £4000 to erect a Museum of Economic Botany at Glasnevin has been rescinded, and that while a Museum of science and Art has been erected in the Scotch capital at a cost of £90,000, the recommendation of the Royal Commission of '68 to found a similar institution in Dublin has been allowed to remain a dead letter. Let us hope that the new government will prove more generous to so excellent an institution as the Royal Dublin Society.—[*Munster Express.*]

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OFFICE HOURS—10 1/2 A. M. to 3 1/2 P. M.—4 to 7 P. M.

**DR. S. H. ROBERTS,**

Dentist,



